

# Glorious Victory in Kentucky.

**Battle of Somerset—Zollicoffer Killed.**

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.  
Gen. Thomas telegraphs to headquarters that on Friday night Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at six o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's cross roads, in the vicinity of Somerset. At half past three o'clock Saturday afternoon, Zollicoffer and Bailey Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments at Mill Springs, with the Federals in hot pursuit. The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when General Zollicoffer, having been killed, the whole force of rebels fled in confusion to their camp.

Their loss is not stated, but it is thought to be heavy, notwithstanding the fact that we fought under the disadvantage of a light force of cavalry and artillery.

No information has yet been had of movements of the force of Gen. Zollicoffer's rear, but there is little doubt his whole force will be captured. The position of the rebels was reported very strong.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.

A special dispatch from Louisville says, dispatches just received at headquarters announce that the battle did not take place on Saturday, but on Sunday evening, and that Gen. Thomas continued the pursuit until night set in. Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion, like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they laid all night, expecting to storm them in the morning; but with the aid of their boats and barges the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight.

They left behind, however, all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagon loads of quartermaster, commissary and medical stores, all of which fell into our hands. Our troops had possession of all their entrenchments early in the morning.

After reaching the opposite side, the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field, among them Zollicoffer and Billie Peyton. Zollicoffer was found mortally wounded in a wagon.

Our loss was not definitely ascertained, but must have been considerable. The surgeon of the 10th Indiana telegraphs that his regiment has seventy killed and wounded.

Gen. Thomas' division embraces some of the best regiments in the department.

As far as I can learn, the 9th Ohio, 10th Indiana, 2d Minnesota, 18th regulars, and 4th and 10th Kentucky, were among those engaged.

It was Col. Munson's brigade, including the 13th Indiana, 18th Regulars and some Kentucky regiments, and not two of Shoup's regiments, as first stated, that re-enforced Thomas during Saturday night. They made a forced march of 25 miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive just three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part, in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory yet achieved by the Federal land forces in this war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side. Gen. Shoup was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country and the obstruction of all the roads by felled timber.

The river has risen seventeen inches since last evening, and is still rising one inch per hour. It is now fifty-two feet four inches in the channel. Weather cool and cloudy, with a light snow last night.

This morning's Gazette has advice that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindrance, as everything is ready and in fine order.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 21.

Somerset dispatches received state that two hundred and forty dead rebels were left lying on the field. One Indiana regiment took the fight lost in killed and wounded seventy. The rebel force is thought to be fully double that of ours, and the contest was very doubtful until the death of Zollicoffer being known when the rebels became panic stricken and fled. Ere they reached the entrenchments opposite Mill Springs, the retreat became a perfect rout. The present status of affairs is unknown here. Gen. Carter's brigade of East Tennesseans participated in the affair. This and General Shoup's brigade formed the Federal force attacked. There is little doubt that Boyle is in the rear of the rebels at Monticello.

LATEST.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.

No further news from Gen. Thomas to-day. No details of the Federal loss have yet been received. Gen. Thomas has taken the steamer and the nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces across the Cumberland, and which, on their precipitate flight they failed to destroy.

The theory at headquarters is, that using those boats to convey his troops southward, and providing other means of transportation, Gen. Thomas has been too busy to send the details of the recent fight. No private telegrams of military matters can come over the southern line to Louisville, and no private information has been received.

Gen. Sigel, not resigned.—It is now positively stated that Gen. Sigel has not resigned his position in the army, and that he does not intend to resign. Whenever a general forward movement from Rolla takes place, Sigel will be in command.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—Ex-President Tyler, died at Richmond, Va., on Friday last.

# THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC.

Saturday Morning, January 25, 1862.



## The Victory.

We publish in this issue, details of the glorious victory achieved by our troops at Somerset, Ky., on Sunday last. Somerset is about one hundred and twenty miles due south of Cincinnati. It has been for several weeks occupied by Federal troops. The enemy held a strong position on the south bank of Green River, at a place called Mill Spring, about 8 miles south-west from Somerset. Gen. Zollicoffer, late member of Congress from Tennessee, commanded the rebels. Gen. Thomas was a few days since at Columbia, 30 miles due west from Somerset, marching to reinforce that place. It would seem that Zollicoffer attempted to cut him off, when early on Sunday morning last a fierce battle took place not far from Somerset. Both Zollicoffer and Bailey Peyton, Jr., his aid d'camp were killed, and rebels becoming panic stricken fled in the greatest disorder, leaving their dead and wounded upon the field, together with all their stores, tents, horses, wagons and cannon. The rebel strength was lately reported at 12,000. His loss is 275 killed and wounded. One of our regiments—the 10th Indiana—suffered severely in the battle, losing 75 killed. The other losses are not mentioned, but there can be no doubt of the completeness of the victory.

## Swindling the Government.

Mr. Dawes, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, in a speech on army funds, in which he magnifies evils that are bad enough in all conscience without exaggerating them, told some plain, bold truths, among which is the following:

"A regiment of cavalry lately reached Louisville, one thousand strong, and the board of army officers there, appointed for the purpose, have condemned four hundred and eighty-five out of the thousand horses as utterly worthless. The man who examined these horses declared, upon his oath, that there was not one of them that was worth twenty dollars. They were blind, spayed, ring-boned, afflicted with the heaves, with the glanders, and with every disease that horse-flesh is heir to. These four hundred and eighty-five horses cost the Government, before they were mustered into the service, fifty thousand two hundred dollars, besides more than an additional thousand dollars to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they were condemned and cast off. The belonged to Col. Williams' regiment of cavalry, and they were purchased in Pennsylvania, from which State they were forwarded to Louisville, where they were condemned."

Now, pertinently asks the Chicago Journal, what should be done with the contractor who furnished these horses, and with the agent whose duty it was to inspect and approve them? We hesitate not to say that there is no punishment too severe for them. Not only should the contractor forfeit every dollar of his contract, but be imprisoned as a public enemy, if not shot as a traitor; and the Government agent who was a party to the contract should be treated as a felon of the worst kind.

The only way in which army funds can be prevented in the future, is by the proper punishment of all that have already been perpetrated, by which the Government shall be reimbursed to the full amounts that have been filched from it, and the rascals who did the filching be made examples of. This, we are gratified to learn, is likely to be done at once. Congress and the Executive are now fully awake to the subject, and we confidently anticipate better things from now henceforward.

## Senator From Missouri.

The appointment of Robert Wilson by Gov. Gamble, as U. S. Senator from Missouri, does not give the best of satisfaction to loyal men. Wilson was one of the Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens of Andrew and Buchanan counties at Jamestown, Mo., in the last week in April, on which occasion resolutions were reported declaring the sympathy of the meeting with the South, and denouncing the war "made by the General Government on the South" as inhuman. These resolutions were reported without remonstrance from Wilson.

CONFIRMED.—Simon Cameron was confirmed by the Senate on Saturday, to Russia. There was some opposition made by Mr. Trumbull and others. The ground of the opposition is not stated.

# Michigan Legislature.

The Legislature closed its session at twelve o'clock on Saturday last, though the day of final adjournment was not until Monday noon. The resolution fixing the adjournment on Saturday, which had passed both branches, was reconsidered in the Senate, and so amended as to fix the time on Monday, the House concurring in the amendment. But all business except the enrolling of Bills, closed on Saturday. Before adjourning resolutions of thanks to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate were passed, to which they both replied eloquently and feelingly. All the important measures before the Legislature, was finally acted upon, with the exception of the bill authorizing the manufacture of arms in the State Prison. The military Bill passed the Senate on Friday, and the House on Saturday.

The following joint Resolutions, introduced by Mr. Withey, from the Judiciary Committee, created considerable discussion, but were finally adopted by 25 yeas to 5 nays, Mr. Riley and Mr. Adair, democrats, and Mr. Stout, Mr. Mulholland, and Mr. Jones, elected as Republicans, voting against them:

Whereas, The Government of the United States is engaged in putting down a senseless and wicked rebellion against its authority and sovereignty, inaugurated by ambitious men to obtain political power; a Government, the safety and perpetuity of which must ever rest upon the loyalty of its citizens, and in adherence to the Constitution;

And whereas, The welfare of mankind, the usefulness and power of the nation, are involved in the events and issues of the present conflict; therefore, be it

Resolved, (the House concurring,) That Michigan, loyal to herself and the Federal Government, re-affirms her undying hostility to traitors, her abiding love for freedom, and her confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the national administration.

Resolved, (the House concurring,) That the people of Michigan deem it the imperative duty of the Government, to speedily put down all insurrection against its authority and sovereignty by the use of every constitutional means, and by the employment of every energy it possesses; that Michigan stands firm in her determination to sustain by men and treasure the Constitution and the Union, and claims that the burthen of loyal men should be lightened as far as possible, by confiscating to the largest extent, the property of all insurrectionists; and that as between the institution of slavery, and the maintenance of the Federal Government, Michigan does not hesitate to say, that, in such exigency, slavery should be swept from the land, and our country be maintained.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Now, while we think that nine-tenths of the Resolutions offered, on the "State of the Nation," both at this and the two previous sessions, are all bosh, and gotten up merely to bring into notoriety some political aspirant, or, at most, to secure for some section a political advantage; yet having been introduced, we are at a loss to understand, how a man, elected as a Republican, could so far forget his duty to his constituents, to say the least, as to oppose and vote against them; as is the case with Senator Jones from this county. We have carefully read the resolutions as adopted, and what there is in them, that any loyal man can object to it is difficult to conceive. Those who do so must base it either upon opposition to slavery confiscation under any circumstances, or to a vigorous prosecution of the war, for that is all there is of this except an endorsement of the wisdom and fidelity of this administration, which even the resolutions of Mr. Riley, Democrat, offered as a substitute, explicitly endorsed.

We, in common with the generality of loyal men, are opposed to a general emancipation of the slaves at this time, but we are in favor of confiscating all the property and emancipating all the slaves of rebels who are persistent in fighting against the Government; the Constitution and the Union. Let those who respect the laws have the benefit of them; and let those who are faithful to the Constitution be shielded by it, in person and property, whether they be Northern or Southern men.

And this, we take it, is the position assumed by the resolutions, which declare that the rebellion is "against the authority and sovereignty of the Government," and that "it is the imperative duty of the Government to use every constitutional means to speedily put down all insurrection." This is a position that all loyal men can assume justly and consistently, and which the Government can take without violating or impairing the Constitution or doing injustice to any of its faithful supporters.

The Resolutions passed the House on Saturday, and in both Messrs. Jones and Shanahan, Representatives from this county, they found firm and consistent supporters, for which they will no doubt receive, as they deserve, the thanks of their constituents. The main features of the military bill which finally passed both branches of the Legislature, are provisions for en-

rolling the entire militia of the State, or rather the men liable to military duty, and then authorize the formation of companies. These, as fast as they are numerous enough, are to be formed into regiments, and these regiments into a division, with one Major-General, two Brigadier-Generals, &c., and may be ordered into camp for a period not to exceed five days in each year by the Governor. To meet the expenses of these encampments, or the transportation of subsistence, &c., a tax not to exceed a sum equal to fifteen cents on each voter, as shown at the last election, is to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of the State, as all other taxes is. This would raise about \$23,000 annually.

The Legislature also made provision for three commissioners to visit the camps of our Michigan troops, and obtain signatures to the allotment rolls under the new law of Congress. By this law each soldier can designate upon the payroll the exact amount he desires to have reserved from his monthly pay for the benefit of his family or friends, and to whose order the same shall be made payable. At each subsequent pay-day this amount will be reserved by the paymaster and placed to the credit of the State Treasurer, who will pay out the funds upon the orders of the parties for whose benefit the allotments have been made. We shall publish the acts passed at the session just closed at an early day.

Revised Stamp Envelopes, Exclusively Adopted by the Post Office Department, at the Price of the Unrevised.

The Post Office has issued the following circular:

It is desirable to introduce the stamped envelope as a substitute for the stamp.

The following are some of the advantages of the envelope to the correspondent:

- 1st. The use of the stamped envelope is economical; it is furnished to the public at the small price of two mills each, or five for one cent, exclusive of the cost of the stamp, but when the envelope and stamp are procured separately, the former of the same quality as that sold by the Government, costs more than twice as much. By using the stamped envelope instead of the stamp, there is a virtual reduction of postage of one-half to four-fifths of a cent on each letter transmitted through the mails.

- 2d. The use of the stamped envelope obviates the inconvenient and occasional loss to correspondents, arising from the frequent neglect to attach the postage stamp to the ordinary envelope; the letter in such cases being detained until the persons to whom it is addressed is notified of the fact, and the postage due thereon remitted.
- 3d. The black lines incorporated with this envelope, not only supply a great convenience to many in the superposition of their letters, in a way to which there can be no objection, but they also indicate the proper position on the envelope for the address, so as to leave a sufficient blank for the postmark, thereby avoiding their mutual obliteration, and ensuring the speedy and safe transmission of letters through the mails.

Postmasters are authorized to receive stamped envelopes spoiled in the direction or otherwise, (at the rate of the stamps which they bear,) in exchange for other stamped envelopes, upon satisfactory evidence being furnished that the former have not been used to prepay letters, great care being taken to guard against fraud. Hence, no envelope claimed to have been misdirected, is to be exchanged at the postoffice of a locality to which it is addressed.

Spoiled envelopes thus received should be forwarded quarterly to the Finance Office of the Department, and the value of the stamps upon them will be placed to the credit of Postmasters.

As this is a matter of general interest, editors are requested to notice it for the benefit of the public.

From the N. Y. Times, 14th.

Secretary Cameron's Secretary.

Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary of War, has figured but little on the stage of national politics. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is now in the prime of life. He was for some time a resident of Pittsburgh, and afterward of Washington. By profession he is a lawyer, in which he has attained great eminence. In the West he was constantly engaged in arguing in the higher Courts the most important cases; among others, the celebrated Wheeling bridge case; and in Washington he has been engaged for years in arguing cases before the United States Supreme Court. His political antecedents are of the Pennsylvania Democratic school, and he has always been high-toned and moderate in his politics. He was called to Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, it will be remembered, about the time of its breaking down, in Dec., 1860—taking the place of Mr. Black as Attorney-General, when the latter individual assumed the position of Secretary of State on the resignation of Mr. Cass. It was by the loyal efforts of Messrs. Holt, Dix and Stanton that the Administration was then prevented from falling to pieces. Mr. Stanton is a man of tried loyalty, of integrity, of great executive ability, and it is believed, eminently fitted for the onerous post of Secretary of War, to which he has been called by the President at the present crisis.

TABLED.—Mr. Colfax's ill-advised bill, prohibiting the carrying of newspapers otherwise than by the mails, were pleased to see, has been tabled and recommitted. It is certainly astonishing that a man bred a printer, should have originated this blow at the well organized express system by which newspapers are now laid so speedily at the doors of subscribers.

# XXXVIIIth Congress.—First Session.

MONDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Sumner presented to the Senate a memorial from the citizens of New York protesting against the appointment of a solicitor of customs. The Military Committee reported the House bill appropriating \$150,000 for completing the defenses of Washington, which Tuesday. Mr. Wilkinson, after the session, was laid over until the Judiciary Committee reported on the resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright, that the facts were not sufficient, and that the resolution did not pass. The subject was made the special order for Thursday. Mr. Carlisle offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance consider the expediency of providing, by direct taxation on all kinds of property, for a revenue of two hundred millions of dollars, and issuing bonds for that amount; also, for the issuing of bonds to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, and to establish a fiscal agency in New York, &c.; laid over. Mr. King offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War for information in regard to the payments made for freights to railroads in Maryland and Virginia, for transportation in connection with the army; and Mr. Powell called up a resolution asking the Secretary of War to furnish a list of all the contracts made since the 4th of March, and prices paid; but no action was taken on either. Mr. King introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars at seven per cent interest, and providing for a direct tax of ten millions of the payment of the interest; referred. The bill providing for the appointment of senators and their duties was then taken up, but afterward withdrawn by Mr. Wilson, who said he would bring in another, which he thought would be more satisfactory. The bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department was recommitted. The Kansas election case was then considered, and, by a vote of 32 to 4, Mr. Stanton was allowed to be heard before the Senate on the question. Mr. Sumner spoke in favor of Lane's right to the seat, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. Ten Eyck and Davis. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, made a favorable report to the House on the memorial of Andrew J. Clements, praying that he be admitted to a seat as representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee. The report was adopted, and Mr. Clements took the customary oath.

Mr. Holman, from the Select committee on Government Contracts, reported resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House under what authority, and by whom, army supplies and other property held for military purposes in Utah, were sold, with a statement of the property, its cost and value, and the amount realized from the sale; what notice, if any, was given of the sale, and if any supplies were destroyed, by whose direction; and that the Secretary furnish a copy of the order for that purpose. Also that the Secretary inform the House by whose authority 1,400 troops have been organized in Colorado; what disposition is to be made of them; what arms have been purchased by the governor of that territory; and whether it is the intention of the War Department to recognize and liquidate the debt thus incurred, including the purchase of arms, &c. The House then resumed the consideration of the civil appropriation bill, and Mr. Dawes made a long speech, showing up the frauds which had been perpetrated on the government by army contractors. Mr. Baker advocated the passage of a tax bill which would realize \$100,000,000. Mr. Dawes offered an amendment appropriating \$150,000 for the printing of the Treasury notes, in addition to the former appropriation, provided no part of it be applied in payment or liquidation of any sum due on any existing contract for engraving and printing Treasury bonds or notes. This was agreed to by a vote of 95 to 44. The House—34 against 106—rejected the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, suspending the appropriation of \$178,000 for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf, and \$100,000 for the Western coast, and \$111,000 for Florida keys, and reefs, while the present rebellion exists, excepting such part as the President may deem necessary and important for blockade, and other naval or military purposes. The bill was then passed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department, which was amended so as to add four clerks to the Navy Department, and then passed. Mr. Colfax, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries. Mr. Sherman presented a petition from Pease, Co., New York, asking Congress not to authorize the issue of paper money. The joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas was then taken up. Its adoption was opposed by Mr. Sauls, but by a vote of 106 to 34, it was passed. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the numerous bills in reference to the confiscation of the property of rebels, &c., reported them all back with one original bill as a substitute for the whole, namely: To confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels. The discussion of the Judiciary Committee declaring that Mr. Lane, of Kansas, was not entitled to his seat, was amended by striking out the word "not," and then passed by a vote of 24 to 16.

Mr. Dunn, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to furnish the prisoners of the United States in the revolted states with clothing and other necessities of life, and for this purpose that he employ such agents as may be necessary. The bill was passed. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back with

reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information having in view the construction of several branch railroads, in order to have direct communication between Washington and New York. Mr. Corning, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution, that in order to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, and the interest on the national loan, and have an ample sinking fund for its ultimate liquidation, a tax be imposed, which, with the tariff on imports, will secure an annual sum of not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Vallandigham made a long speech in favor of taking active measures in relation to the finances of the country, and the resolution was also supported by Messrs. Bingham and Morrill. It was finally passed by a vote of 133 to 5. Mr. Blair, from the Military Committee, reported a bill amending the direct tax bill, and for liberating and colonizing the slaves of rebels, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. On the motion of Mr. Vallandigham, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether it is, and if so, what legislation may be necessary and proper, in view of present impending events, to prevent the exportation, melting, or hoarding of the domestic and foreign coin or of circulation in the United States, including, also, the exportation or hoarding of bullion. Also to inquire into the expediency of revising the acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold coins and making them a legal tender, and with any change in the laws regulating the value of domestic or foreign coins necessary or proper, and to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie trade by Americans, in American vessels, which was passed after a speech in its favor, in which he said it could not be found, in all the history of the slave trade, that greater atrocities and violations of human and divine law have been committed than in the coolie trade, which fact official documents disclose. Mr. Colfax, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill regulating the carrying of printed matter outside the mails, the object being to derive revenue therefrom. Its consideration was postponed till next Tuesday. The fortification was then discussed in the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Wadsworth made an eloquent speech against emancipation.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

The resolution asking the Secretary of War for a list of the contracts made by him came before the Senate yesterday, and its adoption was strongly advocated by Messrs. Powell, Trumbull, Bayard, and Rescension, and opposed by Messrs. Cowan and Wilson. It was finally passed by a vote of 34 to 3. A communication was received from Marshal Lamont, containing his regulations in regard to missions to the jail of the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. Grimes the bill relating to the jail delivery was taken up. Mr. Grimes made a speech against the marshal and the way in which the affairs of the jail were managed, and was followed by Messrs. Pearce, Powell, Pomeroy, Carlisle, Morrill, Wilson, Sherman, and others. Owing to a misapprehension of a remark by Mr. Carlisle, a passage of words took place, but, on explanation, the matter was settled in good humor. The bill was passed by a vote of 31 to 4. On motion of Mr. Sumner the bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Perthshire was also passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish the franking privilege; and after some discussion, and several attempts to amend it, was passed by a vote of 187 to 42. The bill to appropriate \$35,000 for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair in London, was passed. Mr. Lovejoy made a characteristic speech against it in which he declared his hatred of the British government, and his determination to bequeath his hatred to his children.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

The Secretary of War sent a communication to the Senate in answer to a resolution asking for information in regard to the contracts made by him. It stated that he had made no contracts having left all such matters to the regular army officers. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill reducing the number of cavalry in the army. Mr. Hale offered a resolution that Ward H. Lamont, U. S. marshal for the District of Columbia, by his recent order communicated to the Senate, excluding members of the Senate from the jail without a pass from him, (Lamont,) has been guilty of a breach of the privilege of the Senate, and of contempt of the rightful authority of this body, and that the secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to the President. It was laid over. On motion of Mr. Collamer the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter office was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. Hale, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to inform the Senate whether or not the ship Alabama, at the Portsmouth navy yard, and the ship Virginia, can be taken to pieces and the material used in the construction or repair of other vessels. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill in relation to the arrest of persons claimed as held to service or labor by officers in the military or naval service of the United States was taken up, and several amendments to it were passed, but no decisive action was taken on the bill itself. The resolution of the Judiciary Committee declaring that Mr. Lane, of Kansas, was not entitled to his seat, was amended by striking out the word "not," and then passed by a vote of 24 to 16.

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amendments the bill amendatory of the act of 1857, to enforce the attendance of witnesses; which was passed. It repeals that part which exempts witnesses who have testified before any examining committee of either house from being used as evidence in a court of justice. On motion of Mr. Spaulding it was resolved that the use of the hall of the House and the hall of the House of Representatives be granted for the annual meeting of the Colonizing Society on Tuesday next. Mr. Blair asked leave to present a memorial of one hundred and forty colored persons of California, asking that provision be made for the colonization of that class where color will not be a badge of gradation. The Speaker said the memorial could be prevented under the rule. Mr. Blair asked that it be printed, to which the House agreed.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The Late Battle of Fort Royal.—Official Report of Col. Fenton. Headquarters Eighth Michigan Regiment, Main Land, Fort Royal Ferry, Jan. 1st, 1862.—S. P. M.

Brigadier-General Stevens:

Sir—I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your order, this regiment was safely landed at the Adams House, on the main land, having effected the crossing on flat boats from Brick Yard Point, Port Royal Island, and took up its line of march towards the enemy's battery at this place, at 1 o'clock, P. M. On our approach towards the ferry, we were ordered to attack (as skirmishers), a masked battery which opened fire on us from the right. I immediately detached the first two and the tenth companies, and directed their march to the left and front of the battery, which was followed by four additional companies to the right and front. The fire of the battery, with shells, continued on our line until the skirmishers reached the right, when it was turned on them, and on our approach right, left and front, to within 50 or 100 yards of the enemy's position, a fire of musketry was opened on them. The force of the enemy, as well as the battery, was concealed to a considerable extent by trees, brush and underwood—which appeared to consist of two mounted howitzers, supported by a regiment or more of infantry and cavalry. The skirmishers were measurably protected by underbrush and furrows, and continued their fire upon the enemy, which was returned by volleys of musketry and shells from the battery. Our fire was well directed, and seemed to be effective. One mounted officer, who appeared to be very active, was seen to fall from his horse, at which the troops on the enemy's right were thrown into confusion. Their position seemed to be changing to the rear, and as our skirmishers were called off, and the regiment formed in line, the enemy's fire ceased. The regiment was then marched to its position in the line of battle, in rear of the fort at this point.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graves led on the left, and Major Watson the right of skirmishers. The Major in leading on the line, received a severe flesh wound in the leg. I have to report that officers and men behaved with admirable bravery and coolness.

The loss of the enemy, from the well-directed fire of our skirmishers, cannot be less than forty. Our loss is seven wounded, two missing. A list is appended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. M. FENTON,  
Colonel, 8th Michigan Regiment.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

Surgeon's report of wounded in the Eighth Regiment Michigan Infantry, in the action at the ferry of Coosaw River, S. C., January 1st, 1862:

A. B. Watson, Major, Eighth Michigan—upper third of right thigh.

Ira Armstrong, private, Company A—lower third inside right thigh and down to lower third of leg. Died.

A. B. Miller, private, Company A—upper third of right leg.

John Q. Adams, corporal, Company A—wounded and missing. Reported he died on the railroad.

Edwin Brooks, private, Company A—shot in the head. Found on the battlefield by Capt. Ely, January 3, and buried in Beaufort January 6.

Amos Wetherbee, private, Company B—in left vein.

Nathaniel K. Strayer, Company C—in the upper third of left leg.

Wm. Wood, private, Company I—in lower third of right thigh.

Jas. W. Rich, Sergeant, Company I—in right thigh, slightly.

H. B. SHANK, Surgeon.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF COL. FENTON.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MICHIGAN REG'T.,

CAMP OF FORT ROYAL, Jan. 5, 1862.

Order No. 43.

The Colonel commanding congratulates the regiment on their coolness and bravery in the battle of Coosaw River, on the 1st inst. The American flag, planted that day by you on the mainland of South Carolina, and you were the only regiment directly engaged with the enemy, and have given renown and honor to the State which sent you forth to battle for a Nation's rights. Emulate the daring (while you sympathize with the afflictions) of your comrades, who are suffering from wounds in their country's cause, and the Eighth Michigan may yet have an opportunity to strike a harder blow for the Constitution and the Union.

By order of COL. WM. M. FENTON.

N. M. PRATT, Adjutant.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.—The troops comprising the great Mississippi expedition have nearly all returned to Cairo. It is now said that only a reconnaissance was intended, and this, it is claimed, was satisfactorily accomplished. An accurate knowledge of the country was obtained.

The Postoffice Committee of the House of Representatives have under consideration the introduction of a money order system, for the transmission through postoffice orders, of sums under thirty dollars at the average rate of about one-half of one per cent.